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BIRCHALL'S LAST DAYS. THE CANADIAN MURDERER OHEERFUL IN

THE SHADOW OF THE GALLOWS. TO BE HANGED PRIDAY MORNING-STILL AS

MERTING HIS INNOCENCE-VISITED AND CHEERED BY HIS DEVOTED WIFE-BASELESS RUMORS THAT HE

MAY ESCAPE OR KILL HIMSELF.

INT TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUXE.

Woodstock, Ont., Nov. 11 .- As the day of the oution of J. Reginald Birchall draws near, the interest in this remarkable case is growing more se. A large number of newspaper representa-are in town already, awaiting the fatal say. Hundreds of applications to witness the execution have been received. Many of these come from places hundreds of miles away. It is need-less to say that nearly all of these applications have been refused. Men have been employed to guard the jail all day Friday. Since the Government Inspector was here, a few days ago, nobody has on allowed to enter the jail except Mrs. Birchall, Rev. Mr. Wade, and those whom Birchall

It has been decided that the execution shall take place in the jail-yard at 9 o'clock Friday orning, or as near that time as possible. Birchall will probably be ready when the time

omes, and will walk to the gallows bravely, and As yet he has not broken down, ough he sleeps little. He refuses to talk with anybody about his case, and it is not exthat he will make a confession. He declares that he has no fear of death; but says that he would much rather be hanged than put to death by electricity or killed in a railroad When he was told that the people think that he will commit suicide, and oheat the gallows, he laughed, as though he enjoyed his notoriety. Although he does not sleep well, the emned man would remain in his bed all day if his guard, Mr. Perry, would let him. But the vigilant guard awakens him and brings him his breakfast, and often his dinner, while

the prisoner is yet in bed.

Birchall is in excellent spirits, and is well dressed and cleanly shaved. He looks almost as well as he ever looked. Yesterday he did not get up until 2 p. m., but to-day he arose early and ate a hearty breakfast. At noon he listened attentively to the band of a minstrel company that played in the village opera house. evening the band marched around the streets, and past the jail, and Birchall enjoyed the music

The band also brought a bright look into the sorrowful face of Mrs. Birchall, who is boarding at the Commercial Hotel, as they passed there. Mrs. Birchall's position is a sad one. She is here with her devoted sister, Mrs. West-Jones, and will re-main until after the execution. This week she been allowed to see her husband whenever she desires, and her visits to his cell have been Last night the meeting was a sorrowful Mrs. Birchall was accompanied by Mrs. West-Jones, as usual. The law directs that a condemned man shall not be alone for an instant with any one except the jail officials and his spiritual adviser, and so it is in sosible for the isband and wife to meet except in the presence of the jailor. They are not allowed to clasp nor even to kiss each other. A long table is

The Sheriff has received a communication from the Attorney-General, authorizing a private interterview would be possible without danger of anticipating the action of the law. Whether or not e interview will be arranged remains to be seen as the Sheriff is extremely strict in all his plans writing farewell letters to his mother, his relations, and his friends. He is preparing to make his will and to give his final instructions. He continues to protest his innocence of the murder and says that had he told a straight story at first he would not now be in the shadow of the gallows. But he lied to screen another; and, now that the end was almost at hand, he would rather

placed between them. This is done to prevent

Mrs. Birchall from handing her husband anything

that may aid him to cheat the gallows.

die than betray that person.

There seems to be a feeling in the public mind that Birchall will either escape lie mind that Birehall will either escape or commit suicide before Friday. This is due to the exaggerated reports about the loose manner in which the jail is managed. Should the notorious criminal succeed in eluding the police and reach the United States, he could not be extradited for jail-breaking, because that is not an extraditable offence; nor could he be brought back for murder, because that charge has been disposed of. There is little truth in any of these reports. The officials are faithfully carrying out the instructions of the inspector, and there will be no lack of vigilance on their part until the execution is over. It is said that Birchall has already made a will, bequeathing everything to his wife. What he had to leave her it is hard to imagine. Every one knows that all the interest he had in his father's estate has been squandered in riotous living, and that when arrested he had less than \$100. But he has made some pretence to his wife that there is a legacy coming to him next May or June, and this he desired made over to her.

According to the law, the body of the prisoner must be buried in the jail-yard. The jail authorities are not likely to regard this provision with much favor, on sanitary or other grounds. It is said that the Town Council will be asked to petition the Attorney-General to have the body buried elsewhere. Should the request be granted, the body will be embalmed here and taken home at once to England by Mrs. Birchall and her eister. The scaffold to be used for the execution of Birchall arrived here to-day, and will be put up to-morrow in the yard in the rear of the jail.

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THIS MAN SAYS HE MURDERED BENWELL. Woodstock, Ont., Nov. 11.—Another letter concerning the Benwell murder has been received. The hand-writing is pinched and unlike that of Birchall. It is signed "J. B. Litchfield" and dated Buffalo, but no

defend himself from the death that now awaits him for a crime of which he is innocent. I am a member of a conspiracy who dealt with moneyed Englishmen who were brought out here to be robbed of their wealth. We also had an office in Cornhill, London, until the arrest of Birchall." The letter then goes on to say that this scheme was in working order previous to Birchail's coming to this country and that four of the writer's party were at the swamp when Benwell and Birchall came along on February 7. They met them and tried to induce Benwell to swear to assist them in the business, threatening to kill him if he refuse

nd we shot him and cut his name from his clothing. then told Birchall to get out of the country and see him what articles we had taken from Benwell.

Vienna, Nov. 11.—A ferryboat capsized to-day in the Biver Waag, near Bisztetts, and fifty-five peasants were frowned. The boat was overloaded with men, wagons

TEN THOUSAND PERSONS MADE IDLE BY A FIRE.

Madrid, Nov. 11.—A large tobacco factory in this city was destroyed by fire to-day, causing a loss of the second of the second

men, and will build a temporary factory. The Queen visited the ruins this afternoon, and offered a sub-

PROFESSOR KOCH'S CONSUMPTION CURE. TO PUBLISH THIS WEEK A FULL ACCOUNT OF HIS RESEARCHES-THE LYMPH INEX-

PENSIVE-WHAT IT WILL DO. Berlin, Nov. 11.—In accordance with his statement that he desires neither material advantage nor pecuniary reward for his discovery of a method for the cure of consumption, Professor Koch will in two or three lish a full account of his researches in con-

ection with the discovery.

The "Frankfort Zeitung" affirms that the lymph od for inoculating the patients will be within the a small phial. The success of the treatment is cer-tain in tubercular affections of the skin, joints and bones, and also in the early stages of pulmonary com-phaints. The lymph destroys the tubercular bacillus. Dr. Koch's method of a case of lupus on the face and arms within five days. The lymph throws off the bacillus by the necrotic process. Inoculation with the lymph is ineflectual in syphilitic affections.

Professor Koch has dismissed as completely cured several of the patients whem he has been treating for consumption.

TEN RAILWAY PASSENGERS KILLED. PATAL COLLISION ON THE GREAT WESTERN

BOAD, ENGLAND-SIX PERSONS BURNED

TO DEATH. London, Nov. 11 .- A colision occurred at 2 o'clock this morning on the Great Western Railway at Norton Fixwerren station, near Taunton, between a good-train and a passenger train from Plymouth, which was conveying the passengers from the steamer Nor-ham Castle, which had just arrived at Plymouth from the Cape of Good Hope. Ten passengers were tilled and eight injured. The condition of several of the

containing fifty passengers, rushed past the station at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and dashed into the goods train. The first carriage of the special was demolished. The first from the special's engine ignited the wood of the carriage, and the wreck was quickly a mass of fame. Six of the occupants of this carriage were burned to death. One of its occupants, a negro, was beheaded.

AN UPRISING IN HONDURAS. PRESIDENT BOGRAN TAKING THE FIELD

AGAINST THE INSURGENT SOLDIERS. La Libertad, Salvador, Nov. 11, via Galvesto Tegucigalpa, Honduras, incited by General Longino Sanches, revolted and took possession of the arsenal.

President Bogran at once took the field against the in-

urgents, rallying the pueblos to his support. Already here has been severe fighting. San Salvador has up the present time remained neutral. Washington, Nov. 11.—Assistant Secretary Wharton, of the State Department, said this morning that the Department had received absolutely no news with reto the uprising reported in Honduras. the first things done in South America in case of trouble is to interrupt telegraphic communication, and to this the Department attributes its lack of in-

Advices received in this city from Salvador so that a revolution has broken out in Honduras against President Borgan. It began by the re volt of the garrison of Tegucigalpa, the capital General Sanchez is at the head of the revolutionists and is in possession of part of the capital. Bogran, with a few followers, is holding his own in one Bogran, with a few followers, is holding his own in one of the sections of the city. President Ezeta, of Salvador is in favor of the revolutionists and will lend at least moral support to General Sanchez and prevent President Barillas, of Guatemala, from Interfering in behalf of his old ally, Bogran. General Sanchez has long been undriendly to President Bogran, and at the time of the invadon of Honduras by Delgado, four years ago, was on the Salvadorian frontier with refugees waiting for an opportunity to assist that daring and unfortunate commander. It is feared that if Barillas tried to assist Bogran, a general Central American war will be precipitated. Troops from all over Honduras are marching on the capital. Many of the commanders are said to be in favor of General Sanchez.

London, Nov. 11.—The hearing on the appeal of Castioni, the Swiss Radical, who, after being arrested in London for the murder of Councillor Rossi during the recent revolt at Bellinzons, Switzerland, was ordered tinued before the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice to-day. The court granted a writ of habeas corpus, and Castioni will be discharged from

The discharge of Castioni was a foregone conclusion. for reasons explained in The Tribune of October 10.
The killing of Counsellor Rossi could not be traced to
Castioni, amid the confusion that attended the storming of the Government Palace at Bellinzona; and it was undoubtedly an incident of a purely political tursurrendering political refugees. It will be remembered that Lord Palmerston himself was overthrown from of Bernard and other accomplices of Orsini in the latter's attempt upon the life of Napoleon III in front of the Paris Opera House on January 14, 1856. Still, the Swiss Government could hardly avoid asking the extradition of Castioni; but it was a mere diplomatic extradition of Castioni; but it was a mere diplomatic move, in order to show that the Federal authorities at Berne did not side with the Radicals any more than with the Ultramontanes of Ticino. The extradition of the suspected political murderer would have caused great annoyance to the Swiss Government, and his trial in Switzerland would certainly have rekindled the embers of dissension, which have been nearly extinguished by the stern and constitutional attitude of the central Government of Switzerland. Everything is quiet now in the canton of Ticino, as well as in that of Fribourg, where Radicals and Conservatives had attempted to imitate their brethren of Ticino and start a small forcation similar to that which broke out on September 11 at Bellinsons.

NO TAX FOR FRENCH TITLES OF NOBILITY. Paris, Nov. 11.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Chiche, a Boulangist, advocated the suppression of the secret service vote, on the ground that it was employed to corrupt the electors. M. Constans, Min-ister of the Interior, replied that the secret service moneys were exclusively employed for the purposes

of the secret police, and the members of that body were not electors. The Government, he said, unlike cer-tain parties, had not the means to enable it to expend millions to pay its election expenses. The secret service vote was passed—310 to 120. The committee having the matter in charge rejected M. Moreau's bill imposing taxes on titles of nobility.

IN AID OF GENERAL DOOTH'S PLAN. London, Nov. 11.-Mr. Bancroft, the retired actor and theatrical manager, has offered to give £1,000 if ninety-nine others will each subscribe a like sam, for the purpose of providing General Booth, the leader of the Salvation Army, with the money necessary to make a trial of this scheme for the improvement of the condition of the lower classes.

London, Nov. 11.—Patrick Delaney, who was implicated in the Phoenix Park murders, and was serving a sentence of life imprisonment for his connection with that crime, and who appeared as a witness for "The Times" before the Parnell Commission, has been released from prison. AN IRISH "INVINCIBLE" RELEASED.

ELECTION DISORDERS IN THE ARGENTINE. Paris, Nov. 11.—A dispatch from Rosario, Argentine Republic, says that serious election disorders have oc-curred in that city. Before order was restored sev-eral persons were killed and a number were wounded.

Berlin, Nov. 11.—Emperor William to day opened the debate at the session of the Prussian Council of Agriculture. He advocated the need of affording increased protection for the lives and health of lat by the employment of agricultural machines.

SEVERE STORMS IN WALES AND IRELAND. London, Nov. 11.—A furious gale prevails along the Irish and Welsh coasts, and quantities of wreck-age have been washed ashere. The mountain streams have become torrents, and in the Festinion

KILLED BEFORE THOUSANDS OF PROPLE.

SENSATIONAL MURDER ON A FATE GROUND IN GEORGIA.

Columbus, Ga., Nov. 11.-A sensational tragedy was enacted to-day on the race track at the Chat-tahoochee Valley Exposition in this city, which has created intense excitement owing to the prominence of all the parties involved. There were probably 15,000 persons on the grounds, and, the grand stand was tions of the day was a gentlemen's trotting race, in which several well-known gentlemen entered. Among them was T. C. Dawson, of Glenville, Ala. Imme-diately after the close of the race Dawson drave into the open space in the rear of the judges' stand, directly opposite the grand stand, and got out of his the report of a pistol and the sight of Dawson ru ning, pursued by three men, who were firing at him. pocket, and as soon as he secured the weapon he turned on his pursuers and returned the fire. Some thirteen shots in all were fired, when Dawson fell and

The attack was so sudden and in such a public place that many imagined that it was a sham fight on the Wild West order, and this alone prevented a panic. As soon as it was known that it was a real tragedy the grand stand was deserted by the crowd of ladies. police on the ground quickly arrested the three men, who were Richard Howard and Robert Howard. There were four balls in Dawson, two of which in flicted fatal wounds. The cause of the shooting had it origin in a family trouble, Dawson having married and leserted a Miss Howard, sister of the two men gamed The prisoners have secured eminent counsel, and refuse to talk further than to say that they were justified and to ask suspension of public opinion. Dawson was a son of W. C. Dawson, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Alabama now living in Eufaula. The Jow. ards belong to one of the oldest and most respect families in Georgia. The tragedy has cast a gi-over the community. The body of Dawson was amined by a coroner's jury to-night and the inqu-postponed until 8 o'clock to-morrow.

MR. STONE SUES FOR \$500,000.

THE BROTHER-IN-LAW OF A. J. SNEIL BRINGS

HIM AND HIS WIFE INTO COURT. Chicago, Nov. 11.-Three damage suits for \$100,000 Albert J. Stone. The first is against Mrs. Cella I nell, the second against her husband, Albert J. Snell, last two or three days the newspapers have publishing communications and interviews with the defendants in which, Stone claims, are strong insinua-tions that he is the marderer of his father-in-law, the millionaire, Amos J. Snell. son and daughter-in-law, of the dead man. torneys in the case do not claim that the charge are made openly, but they insist that any one reading are made openly, but they insist that any one reading the articles cannot help but reach the conclusion that the defendants accuse Mr. Stone of the horrible crime for which the ex-convict Tascott is supposed to be in hiding. One of the insinuations is that the murden that about that time Stone was limping around; an-other was that the deed was committed with a motive, that the will of the murdered man was missing, and Stone's name was mentioned as having married a daugh-ter of the dead man. Some of the articles are said to have been inspired by Mrs. Snell, some by her hus-band, and others by both, and this is the reason given for bringing three suits.

NAMED AS GUARDIAN TO A SPANISH BEILDING. Trenton, N. J., Nov. 11 (Special).-Samuel Dickin renton, x. J., Nov. II (Special). Samuel Dickin-on, a prominent druggist of this city, received re-cently a letter from Segovia, Spain, purporting to be in the handwriting of the priest of the parish San Pedro, announcing that Dickinson had been appointed guardian of a young Spanish heiress, as well as exe cutor of an estate of 3,000,000 pesetas, or abou \$600,000. Some time ago when a certain Spanish vessel was at Philadelphia, Mr. Dickinson became acon of his estate and the guardian of his daughter, asked the priest to write Mr. Dickinson to that effect is Don Francisco Domingo Guiroga, captain of the spanish ship Eliza; and adds that it is necessary for Mr. Dickinson to send \$2,500 to settle the claim of the Government against the captain, who died in a Spanish prison, to which he had been sentenced for an offence against the Government. Mr. Dickinson will put the matter in the hands of General E. Bard Grubb, the new Minister to Spain.

PASSENGERS HURT IN A COLLASION.

Yarmouthport, Mass.. Nov. 11.—An accident occurred on the Hyannis branch of the Old Colony Failroad this morning. A work train from Hyannis was in collision with the regular passenger train from Yarmouth at the curve near the camp station between Hyannis and Yarmouth. The passenger train had only one coach, which was shattered, the work train running into the rear of it. Samuel D. McDonald engineer of the passenger train, was badly gashed about the head, and Charles Eldridge, engineer of the work train, had his shoulder injured. Henry Howes, Yarmouth. was badly scalded about the head and arm and Freeman T. Chase, agent of the New-York and Boston express, suffered burns about the face. Several other passengers were slightly bruised.

METING OUT JUSTICE TO LAWLESS TEXANS.

Chicago, Nov. 11 .- A dispatch from Graham, Tex., says; "Every peace officer in Young County is in jail, having been indicted by the United States Grand Jury for participation, either actively or passively, in the famous mob which assaulted the fail to hang three murderers. The trial of three members of the mob is going on. Twenty-five special United States deputies guard the fall, but the town is full of determined citizens armed with Winchesters who say the United States Court may convict, but their neighbors shall

A WEALTHY RANCH-OWNER MURDERED.

Merced, Cal., Nov. 11 .- A horrible murder was com mitted on Sunday night near Merced Falls, a small village on the Merced River, about twenty miles from John L. Ivett, seventy years of age, and worth half a million and without an enemy, was victim. Ivett was alone at his ranch near Merced Palls, and his wife, a young girl of twenty, to who he had been married about two years, was in Sa Francisco. There is no clew to the murderer.

A DISHONEST BANK CLERK.

Baltimore, Nov. 11 (Special).-Obadiah G. Deaver, arraigned in the police court this morning on the charge of embezzling \$4,055 of the funds of the bank. Deaver is thirty-five years old. He had been with the bank

Poughkeepsie, Nov. 11 (Special).-Josephine Hymes

a witness in the Rosenbaum divorce case, was arrested this afternoon, on a charge of perjury. Mrs. Rosenthe part of her testimony declaring the co-respondent Cotterell was here between July and August, was wilfully false, because during that time Cotterell was his home in the western part of the state. Mrs

Mt. Holly woman who was convicted of attempting to poison her son, was not sentenced to day on account of the illness of Judges Beasley and Dixon. Sentence was postponed until November 19.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 11.—Dr. Boswell Gorham, a prominent physician and farmer of this county, living this morning at 6 o'clock in his barn-is assigned for the murder, and so far as k

COMPELLED TO GO UNDER. FAILURES IN WALL STREET.

THE CLEARING HOUSE COMES TO THE RESCUE.

VOTING CERTIFICATES TO BANKS IN NEED OF HELP-THE ASSIGNMENTS OF DECKER, HOW-ELL & CO., C. M. WHITNEY & CO. AND VILLARD SHARES - THE TROUBLE IN THE STREET BELIEVED TO BE ENDED.

The Clearing House Association, at a general meeting yesterday, voted to issue its certificates to any banks that might be in need of help. The occasion for this action was the virtua suspension of the Bank of North America, which confessed its inability to settle its balance of \$1,410,000. It was quickly explained, when executive committee, that the reason for the trouble was the over-certification of about \$900,000 for the well-known firm of Decker. Howell & Co., which has been for years brokers for Henry Villard. The firm had not been able to make good its account on Monday, but it surrendered to the bank the securities it held. of the large over certification. A few banker were called together, and when the situation was exposed the deficiency by the over certification was made up by ten contributions of \$90,000 Two other banks, the Mechanics and Traders', and the North River, owed balances of \$200,000 and \$119,000 respectively, which they were unable to discharge. The three banks were considerably below the legal reserve, by the last bank statement, but others were not in much better position, and the difficulties were not fully expected.

RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE. conference of prominent bankers, among whom were J. Pierpont Morgan, John A. Stewart and Frederick P. Olcott, with the Clearing House committee was held immediately at the Merchants The statements of the three banks were examined and the settlements completed. meeting suggested that the committee should carry the matter before the Clearing House, and, in accordance with that recommendation, the associa tion was called together, with the favorable result of voting an unlimited amount of its certificates. The associated banks of New-York, in some of their weak brethren, but only in the belief that the institutions are sound. Whether the emergency was sufficiently grave to justify this extraordinary action is a question that was settled by the prominent bankers who were present at the first meeting. The last time that the Clearing House was forced to adopt this method of relief was on the failure of the Metropolitan National Bank in May, 1884. At that time George I. Seney, president of the bank, surrendered a valuable colection of paintings to secure the certificates issued for the protection of his bank. It is not supposed that the banks which have now besought the as sistance of the Clearing House will be driven to that resort.

The embarrassment of the Bank of North America was caused simply by its extensive loans to Decker, Howell & Co. on what are known as the Villard stocks. The aggregation of one class of securities became so great that it endangered not only the firm to which the loans were made, but also the bank which yesterday could find no market for the securities. To complicate the the North American Company, of which he is the head, was unable to protect loans which had been

made in its behalf. To what extent the em barrassment of the bank and the failure of the brokerage firm may be owing to the speculations of Mr. Villard or the company was not settled yesterday. The directors of the North American Company held a long meeting in the afternoon, but it was said afterward, in behalf of the com pany, that naturally the complications with its brokers prevented any positive statement about its affairs. It could not be learned officially whether the company had been unable to meet it call loans. The connection was so direct, however, that the simile of a row of bricks was natural one. The firm failed because it could obtain no further accommodation from the bank; the bank asked the aid of its associates because the firm could not fortify its account, and behind both are Henry Villard and the North American Company, which he organized to succeed the Oregon and Transcontinental Company, the culmina tion of the famous "blind pool." William Dowd the venerable president of the Bank of North

America, said in answer to a plain question: "I supposed that the firm was acting for Mr

INFLUENCES AT WORK ON STOCKS.

The stock market was controlled by the disurbance in the Villard shares. The opening was strong at advancing prices because of renewed confidence in London and rumors that Jay Gould had changed his position in the market after a secret conference with bankers largely interested in the St. Paul and other granger railroads. The two influences may have been connected in some way, for the early prices in London were materially higher, and Union Pacific rose from 44 to 48 1-2 when the rumors became commonly known. Prices of stocks that would be favorably affected by complete harmony between Western railroads advanced with Union Pacific, but the movement was not general, and to that extent it east a

doubt over the whole story..

The early announcement of the failure of C. M. Whitney & Co. was without important effect on the course of prices, although transactions under the rule" were begun immediately in stocks and bonds not usually active. The decline on account of these forced sales were heavy, and Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan stock fell nearly 20 per cent. The much larger sales of he Villard stocks, which were not "under the rule," had a more depressing influence, and they neutralized the advance in Union Pacific and the strength of associate stocks.

Although the first sales were made by brokers usually identified with the bear faction, they soon assumed proportions that pointed only to extensive liquidation. Long before the delivery hour, declines of over 12 per cent in Northern Pacific preferred and 10 per cent in North American prepared Wall Street for the announcement which was promptly made, of the failure of Decker, Howeil & Co., the principal brokers of Henry Villard and the North American Company. The selling was not completed by the announce-ment and not even by the close of business. It is understood that the Bank of North America, which ordered the sales, has not marketed all the stocks held as collateral for loans to the firm, but the unknown remainder may not be forced upon the market, because it may now be exchanged for Clearing House certificates. This privilege was accepted in Wall Street as practically the wisest and safest solution of the financial disturbance.

As the crisis in London was overcome by the Bank of France lending several million pounds to the Bank of England, the disturbance in Wall Street is believed to be ended by the resolution of the associated banks to stand by each other. The effect of the combination, may not be easily measured. Further disasters are prevented or made futile while public interest in railroad securities

is likely to become active and, by the latest developments, confident. The volume of business at the Stock Exchange was larger than on any days for several years, and buying for sheer inrestment was excited by the unnatural depre

The squeeze in money rates and the broker yesterday into insolvency. The first failure, that of C. M. Whitney & Co., created surprise, because of the high standing of the first house devoted to an investment business which is generally supposed to escape the risks attendant upon the transaction of large specula tive operations. The second failure was that of Decker, Howell & Co., and, while not wholly unexpected, the announcement was deemed to be the most important one of the day. The late suspension of David Richmond was recognized as comparatively unimportant.

FAILURE OF DECKER. HOWELL & CO. A steady outpouring of the Northern Pacific and the North American stocks at the Stock Exchange at rapidly declining prices had prepared Wall Street for the news that Decker, Howell & Co., at No. 44 Broadway, were compelled to suspend. The house was known to be carrying and the previous declines in their prices had a few weeks ago aroused fear that it could not weather the storm. At the same time many persons had supposed that the liquidations at that erisis had relieved the firm sufficiently to enable it to continue its heretofore prosperous career. General expressions of regret were heard when the news of the suspension became public, as the firm has a long and honorable record in Wall Street, and its members are popular. The firm was organized on January 1, 1881, and consisted of Joseph S. Decker, George R. Howell, William, A. Williams and William Evans, jr. All but Mr. Williams are members of the Stock Exchange. Mr. Decker joined the Exchange on March 6, 1873, Mr. Howell on January 13, 1872, and Mr. Evans on February 3, 1874. Mr. Decker for over twenty years has been well known in Stock Exchange circles, and the firm organized in 1881 only succeeded a number of combinations pre-viously made which had been successful in business. Among the styles under which the principal members had conducted business were Leonard, Sheldon & Foster, Leonard, Sheldon & Co., and Leonard, Howell & Co. Mr. Howell is a son-in-law of Mayor Fitler, of Philadelphia. He entered the firm of Leonard, Howell & Co. in 1878, and the successor firm was that which suspended yesterday. Mr. Decker had been

originally a partner of Turner Brothers. The sales under the rules of the Stock Exchange for account of Decker, Howell & Co., were as follows: Wisconsin Central, 200 shares: Northern Pacific preferred, 1,300; Northern Pacific commo 2,400; North American, 3,100; Great Northern, 400; Edison Electric Illuminating Company, 400; Western Union, 100; St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, 100: Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan, 200: Missouri Pacific, 100; Sugar Re-

fineries Company, 600 shares. The suspended firm has done a heavy business in stocks and bonds for years. For a long time past it has operated for the North American Company, the successor to the Oregon and Transcontinental Company. Henry Villard has been sus pected of having large accounts with the house, but the members of the firm disclaimed the idea that their failure was due to any of his personal operations. They ascribed their suspension to the stringency in money, which embarrassed them in the handling of their large business. The continuance of the stringency in money; assisted by bear attacks upon the credit of the concern finally brought the house face to face with a practical inability to obtain funds. It is said by some persons who are in a position to know the facts, that even the stress of funds would not have carried the house under had it not been that the North American Company refused to take up loans hich Decker, Howell & Co. had negotiated for

and furnished no assistance. It is generally hoped that the firm may be able to resume ere long. Mr. Decker himself declared that there was no lack of assets in control of the house, but that if depreciation in values was continued at the recent rate the future was uncertain William Nelson Cromwell, to whom the firm made an assignment, said that if the creditors showed good judgment in handling the firm's securities, they would realize their claims in full. Friends of the firm felt confident that the action of the Clearing House Association in expanding credits would enable the house to make a full adjustment in time.

STATEMENT OF MR. DECKER. Joseph S. Decker made the following statement

in regard to the failure of his firm: "Our trouble has come upon us chiefly from the troubles in the money market, the recent stringency in money, the want of confidence which has been felt in the want of confidence which has been felt in Wall Street since August last. While we do a general business, we are interested chiefly in Villard stock and have been carrying a large line of North American. Our obligations are chiefly in behalf of the North American Company. Our credit has been such that we have always been able to get all the money we wanted from the banks and private banking houses. We have never been known as borrowers from the Stock Exchange itself, but the recent stringency in money and the difficulty of obtaining money on the usual collaterals has forced us to do, during the last two months, what we have never done before: to go on the Stock Exchange and borrow large sums of money, yes, very large sums, from day to day. That was so unusual for Decker, Howell & Co. that it attracted general attention, and we were obliged to borrow millions of dollars a day, which made our situation worse. During the last few days it became about impossible for us to secure money. Finally we had to have assistance to meet the emergency by suspending. A year ago we had ample security, but our stocks were of a special line. We were known as Villard's bankers, and had only security on his stock to borrow on."

Speaking of the liabilities of his firm, Mr. Decker said: "I cannot tell exactly what our liabilities are, but I am afraid that they will aggregate fully \$10,000,000. Still, every dollar of it is secured. The money is due almost entirely to banks and bankers, from whom we have borrowed money, and who own ample securities in the shape of Villard stocks. Mr. Villard is in no way responsible for our trouble. I cannot say that our difficulty came about through our relations with the North American Company."

C. M. WHITNEY & CO. COMPELLED TO SUSPEND. Wall Street since August last. While we do a

C. M. WHITNEY & CO. COMPELLED TO SUSPEND.

The first failure yesterday was that of C. M. Whitney & Co., bankers and brokers of No. 96 Broadway. The announcement of the failure was made on the floor of the Stock Exchange at 10:58

Broadway. The announcement of the failure was made on the floor of the Stock Exchange at 10:58 a. m. It was not wholly unexpected, though it was the first one resulting from the heavy decline in the market. The assignment was made to George W. Quintard, of No. 922 Fifth-ave. Mr. Quintard took possession of the office of the firm shortly before noon, but neither he nor the members of the firm would give any information concerning the firm's condition or the causes of the assignment. On the Street it was attributed by some to the fall in Southern securities, in which C. M. Whitney & Co. were heavy dealers. The firm was also loaded down with Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company securities.

The members of the firm were Charles M. Whitney, of New-Orleans, now living at the Fifth Avenue Hotel: Edwin S. Larchar, of Orange, N. J., and Frank M. Larchar, of No. 531 Fifth-ave. The last represented the firm on the floor of the Exchange, to which they were admitted on May 31, 1884. They have done a heavy business on the Street, and their credit was rated "good." Hesides their Southern securities, they were heavily interested in Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan stock and the Columbus and Hooking Coal and Iron Company. They were the New-York correspondents of the Whitney National Bank of New-Orleans. "Our suspension was due entirely to the tight money market," said Mr. Whitney, "The banks called in their loans faster than we could realize on our securities in the present pressure on the market." With the gloomy prophecy that "more houses will go under before the day is over," Mr. Whitney declined to rake any further statement. He refused to state the liabilities of the firm, and would neither affirm

LISTENING TO STANLEY.

HIS OPENING LECTURE HERE.

GREETED BY A LARGE AND BRILLIANT AUDIENCE.

HIS DESCRIPTION OF THE TROPICAL PORTOTE THE BUSH, THE TRAILS, THE NATIVES, BIG AND LITTLE, HIS FORCED MARCHES AND THE TREALS AND ENDEAVORS OF THE RELIEF PARTY.

Henry M. Stanley last night gave the first lecture of his present American tour. The Metropol-itan Opera House was crowded with men and women who are leaders in literature and art, in journalism, in exploration, in the military, the naval, the municipal and other fields of public service, in society and the social aspects of life

told was "The Rescue of Emin Pacha; the Foreste, Pygmies and March across Africa." But he did not go much into details of the Emin journey, reserving that for a future lecture, and talked principally of the forests, the Mountains of the Moon and the pygmy tribes, dwelling on a few of forest scenery, natural wonders and the human animal and vegetable life of the regions which he explored. He read all of his lecture, and read it rapidly, in a voice audible to a large proportion of his audience, though not to all of it.

LIKE A TROPICAL FOREST.

The stage of the opera house was beautifully set in a forest scene, suggestive, presumably, of African wildwoods. Hanging from the flies, in good view of everybody in the house, except the people on the platform, was a big map of the route of the Emin Pacha Relief Expedition, with the British, French, German, Portuguese, Spanish and Congo Free State territories marked in different colors, and the Stanley route indicated by a brilliant red line.

The stage was extended over the orchestra pit, and, big as it was, could scarcely accommodate all the members of the reception committee. Mr. Stanley, in order to be in good voice and in good physical condition, had spent a quiet day, varied only by a visit which he and Mrs. Stanley paid to General W. T. Sherman.

Mrs. Stanley was at the lecture, and looked radiantly beautiful. She sat in box 4, with Mrs. Tennant, her mother; Major Pond, Mrs. Pond, Hamilton Aide, Licutenant Jephson and E. J. Glave. Mrs. Stanley came in wearing an opera cloak of brown and gold, trimmed with brown fur, and when she removed it she disclosed a simple dress of white. She carried a bouquet of white

The comments made after the lecture indicated that not a few people were disappointed because Mr. Stanley did not tell them more about the rescue of Emin, but devoted so much time to de-scriptions of scenery. However, while he was delivering the lecture the whole audience was ordially appreciative, and if applause was not more frequent it was only because nobody wished to risk losing anything that Mr. Stanley said by interrupting him.

The lecture was praised by those who were in a position to be Mr. Stanley's keenest critics-the other explorers present, among whom were Gen-eral Greely and other men who have had hard times in the Arctic regions; George Kennan, who has visited and written and talked about Siberia and Georgia; Lieutenant Jephson, who was with Mr. Stanley on the Emin Expedition, and has written a book, and E. J. Glave, who was decorated by the King of the Belgians, after helping Mr. Stanley in the able papers on the slave trade for the magazines, and has recently added a journey in Alaska to his African experiences.

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The stage was occupied by the members of the reception committee, the honorary members and the invited guests. On the committee were among

reception committee, the honorary members and the invited guests. On the commistee were among others:

General W. T. Sherman, Dr. Robert Abbe, Charles S. Abercromble, Charles L. Acaer, F. T. Adams, Adex McL. Agnew, Andrew G. Agnew, W. H. Akin, Henry N. Alden, Spencer Aldrich, Fred H. Allen, Constant A. Androws, Judge Andrews, Samuel W. Andrews, D. S. Appleton, Francis E. Appleton, O. H. P. Arther, Dr. E. S. F. Arnold, John H. V. Arnold, Henry B. Auchincioss, Richard T. Auchmuty, Samuel D. Babcock, George W. Ballou, Dr. John C. Barron, Edmund L. Bayles, W. H. Beadleston, Dr. Charles R. Bissell, Samuel A. Blatehford, Cornelius N. Bliss, George T. Bliss, Daniel C. Blodgett, S. S. Blood, Wilbur Blood, good, Frank S. Bond, Samuel Rorrowe, George S. Bowdoin, James A. Burden, the Rev. J. F. Butterworth, the Rev. John B. Caivert, Hugh N. Camp, Robert A. Chesebrough, Benjamin O. Chisolm, Dwight O. Clapp, Benjamin G. Clarke, Dr. C. Cleveland, Tredwell Cleveland, Grover Cleveland, Henry Clews, William P. Clyde, General John Cochrane, M. C. Coggeshall, James S. Coleman, Alfred R. Conkiling, Judge Joseph F. Daly, John H. Davis, Julien T. Davies, Charles W. Dayton, Alfred De Cordova, William H. Ce Forest, Albert Delafield, Dr. Francis Delafield, Maturin L. Delafield, E. J. Denning, E. N. Dickerson, the Rev. Dr. Rield, E. J. Denning, E. N. Dickerson, the Rev. Dr. Rield, E. J. Denning, E. N. Dickerson, W. Fleid, Anbert Delafield, Dr. Francis Charles S. Fairenlild, Richard S. Ely, William M. Evarts, Charles S. Fairenlild, Richard S. Ely, William M. Evarts, Charles S. Frichlid, Richard S. Ely, William M. Evarts, Charles S. Frichlid, Richard S. Ely, William M. Evarts, Charles S. Frichlid, Richard S. Ely, William M. Evarts, Charles S. Frichlid, Richard S. Ely, William M. Evarts, Charles S. Frichlid, Richard S. Ely, William M. Evarts, Charles S. Frichlid, Richard S. Ely, William M. Evarts, Charles S. Frichlid, Richard S. Ely, William M. Evarts, Charles B. House, William St. George H. B. Rill, the Rev. Dr. C. M. Fosser, F. de P. Fos

THE LADY MANAGERS.

The lady managers of the Stanley Reception who had seats throughout the house were Mrs. James W. Alexander, Mrs. William Loring Andrews, Mrs. H. B. Auchineloss, Mrs. Clarence E. Beebe, Mrs. Saniuel Borrowe, Miss Butterworth, Mrs. Floyd Clarkson, Mrs. Samuel Colgate, Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. William E. Dodge, St., Mrs. R. A. Dorman, Mrs. John W. Ellis, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Mrs. Richard Irwin, Mrs. William B. M. Hunt, Mrs. Rienard Irwin, Mrs. William H. Isham, Mrs. John Jay, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. F. R. Jones, Mrs. Henry S. Leavitt, Mrs. J. Kennedy Lord, Mrs. Logan C. Murray, Mrs. Talbot Olyphant, Mrs. William H. Osborn, Mrs. A. D. Nelson, Miss Perlee, Mrs. C. L. Perkins, Miss O. E. Nelson, Miss Perice, Mrs. C. L. Perkins, Miss O. E. Phelps Stokes, Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Mrs. D. B. St. John Roosa, Mrs. E. F. Shepard, Mrs. F. R. Thurber, Mrs. S. W. Torrey, Mrs. E. H. Van Ingen, Mrs. J. K. Ven Rensselaer, Mrs. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Jacob D. Vermilye, Mrs. W. Seward Webb and Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler.

Among the boxholders, who were all represented by members of their families and by large parties, were Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. Finley Anderson, George A. Kessler, Wiltiam C. Whitney, Mrs. E. F. Shepard, J. J. McComb, Henry B. Clifford, E. Penfold, J. S. Webb, George M. Grant, Archer N. Martin, William R.